In The Detailed Description Of The Invention:

Please amend page 1, paragraph [0001] as follows:

[0001] The present invention is related to application ~~(Attorney Docket 03-0169)~~ 10/604,232 entitled "Dual Bridge Angular Accelerometer," filed on July 2, 2003 and incorporated by reference herein.

Please amend page 10, paragraph [0056] as follows:

[0056] In the present embodiment, the flexure plate 30 is coupled to the housing 36 at only one edge 37 or 39. Numerous other attachment points are, however, included, as will be understood by one skilled in the art. The flexure plate includes a first side 31, a second side 33 and a common edge 37.

Please amend paragraph [0034] as follows:

[0034] In block 102, the distance, d of the flexured plates to the fixed plates, is proportional to the acceleration variable (as in the equation F = ma), which determines the bridge output voltage. As each accelerometer senses acceleration, either linear or angular-tangential, ~~they deflect~~ it deflects the sum of the forces. Because the computer/processor 14 maintains the flexure plates in the xz-plane, the total acceleration acting on each bridge accelerometer 15, 17 is the sum of the linear acceleration and the tangential acceleration or linearized digital output. This is illustrated in block 102 as $(a + \alpha)$ for the first bridge accelerometer 15 and $(a - \alpha)$ in block 104 for the second bridge accelerometer 17. In other words, there are generated output words for the first bridge accelerometer 15 of $\Phi_1 = (a + \alpha)k$ and for the second bridge accelerometer 17 of $\Phi_2 = (a - \alpha)k$.